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# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR MOUNTING  
AND TRIMMING  
THE MANHATTAN  
ARC LAMP 

FRANKLIN  
INSTITUTE  
LIBRARY

THE MANHATTAN  
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

753 MONADNOCK BUILDING, CHICAGO





NO. 1.

WHILE the accompanying cuts very clearly indicate the simple manner of mounting and carboning the Manhattan Arc Lamp, a few specific directions are necessary.

1.—Care must be taken that the negative carbon yoke is properly centered in the large globe; this is ascertained when the yoke is in central alignment with the lower opening. The globe must be firmly clamped between the asbestos gas-kets to insure air-tight bearings, the yoke is then screwed into the lamp when it is then ready to carbon.

2.—Hang lamp so that the side marked + is on positive terminal or lead of circuit. To determine whether the lamp is properly placed in circuit, see that the purple rays appear on the upper half of the globe, or better, use a volt-meter to indicate the positive side of the circuit, and then hang as above instructed.

3.—Moisture must be rigidly excluded from the globes and damp



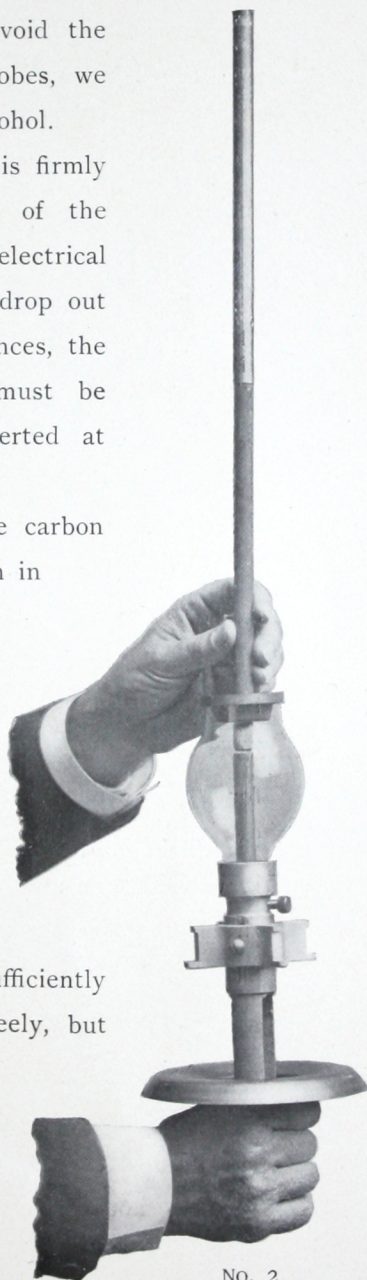
carbons should never be used. To avoid the presence of moisture inside of the globes, we advise that they be cleaned with alcohol.

4.—See that the positive carbon is firmly secured in its holder; the expansion of the metal by heat may cause a poor electrical contact, or even allow the carbon to drop out of the holder. To avoid such occurrences, the *spring flaps* of the carbon holder must be *pressed inward* before carbon is inserted at *every* trimming of the lamp.

5.—In trimming lower or negative carbon holder, do not place the carbon so high in the small globe as to fuse the brass cap or the glass globe. The cut clearly indicates the proper position of the carbons.

6.—In trimming lamps, never omit the cover or cap for small globe. The lamp cuts out by means of this cap, which includes a washer, the opening in which is sufficiently large to allow the carbon to pass freely, but not large enough to admit the carbon holder.

When the carbon has been consumed to the extent that the holder has reached the washer,



NO. 2.



the arc will gradually lengthen until it is finally broken, and the lamp will cut out.

7.—To insert the carbons, place positive carbon through the cap and washer, as shown in cut No. 2, and pass the upper carbon holder through the gravity brushes and clutch into the lamp, the inner globe passing through the casting of the yoke.

A slight pressure upward and a turn to the right will seat the holder in position and make the contact for the negative terminal.

8.—In the Incandescent Arc Lamp, a rheostat is provided inside the lamp, so that the lamp is complete to burn singly on any incandescent circuit, without any exterior resistance.

9.—A rheostat may be provided in shape of a head-board with binding posts, hanging straps and switch complete. This rheostat is of enameled cast iron, provided with vents for dissipating the heat, and opening in the center of the rheostat, permits of securing it to the ceiling. Porcelain insulators may be placed over the four studs of the rheostat to separate it from contact with the ceiling.

### IMPORTANT.

See that the lamp is hung properly.

Avoid all moisture upon the inside of the globes.

See that the positive carbon is firmly seated in the holder.

Use flat ends of carbon for the arc.

Do not forget the iron cap for the inner globe.

THE MANHATTAN GENERAL CONSTRUCTION CO.

NOTICE:

- { Look for number of lamp on Eyebolt or Case.
- { Look for number of rheostat on brass plate of same,
- { Put lamps and rheostats of the **same number** together.